Call For.

Special Cubic Desputch to Two Bres.

or board the vessel, and her Captain has only

been allowed to cable the facts of the case to the

Every precaution was taken before the steamer

sailed from here to keep everybody off of her

who was not connected with her, and the Cap-

tain was instructed, if any one was found

stowed away, to surrender him. From such

facts as have been received here this was appar-

ently not satisfactory to the Spaniards, who, it

is suspected, have some ulterior motive in held-

The agents of the line here are wondering

whether the extra man is a newspaper reporter

who thought the trip to Cienfuegos would afford

him an opportunity to "beat" his colleagues, or

if he is some one who was smuggled on board in

the interests of the Spanish Consul here after

brought letters from the officers and crew of the

American cruiser Marblehead, which is doing

the ire of the Spanish Consul, and when the

steamer was ready to sall on her return to the

Cuban port he refused to give her her clearance

papers unless the Spanish Vice-Consul was

no communication with the enemies of Spain.

The agents of the line objected, but the Consul

had been informed of the situation intervened

He declared than if the Spanish representative

remained on board the Adula he would not give

the steamer permission to pass the blockade.

After a somewhat lengthy squabble the Vice-

It is thought by many persons that after this

agreement had been arrived at the Spanish Con-

of the Consul, who for some time has been en-

deavoring to make arrangements for the send-

ing of provisions to Clenfuegos, where the in-

habitants are said to be suffering from the

effects of the blockede. Against this view,

however, it may be pointed out that if the man

is an agent of the Spanish Consul it is hardly

probable that the authorities at Clenfuegos

bring forth any information. Here are, how

Forty stevedores and two boss stevedores were

sent to Tampa over the Pennsylvania Railroad

at midnight last night. There is a large number

of transports at Tampa, unloaded and waiting

to go somewhere. There are there, also, three

steam lighters, also not loaded. There is a

great quantity of munitions of war there for

every branch of the service and plenty of

not sent there to be brought back again unused,

They can't be moved much further south with-

out going to sea. It was said yesterday by a

dores can load 20 per cent, more cargo on a ves-

sel than soldiers or sailors can. The order to

War Department vesterday.

pass from ship to shore.

send these stevedores to Tampa came from the

It was stated in THE SUN yesterday that the

War Department is in a hurry for some tuge

that have been ordered to be sent from here to

Tampa. It was learned yesterday afternoon that

be for from each one of them to take them in

away from Tampa, they will carry as many

soldiers as each can stow away, each soldier

being armed with his rifle and having his car-

tridge belt full of cartridges. So they will not

be purely commercial tugs. Tugs might be used

Should the steam lighters set out to sea from

lampa, each lighter will carry 100 tons of some-

thing, perhaps guns, perhaps commissary's sub-

sistence stores, perhaps both, and 100 armed

soldiers. It has been proposed to put on the

edges of those lighters bulwarks of cotton bales,

to serve as breastworks for the riflemen

aboard. If the lighters, towed by the tugs,

should attempt to land on a hostile shore, the

military sharps think that the cotton-bale

breastworks would form ample protection to

the riflemen against small-arms fire from an

enemy that might attempt to prevent the land-

Besides these evidences that something was

going to happen, the Depot Quartermaster

opened bids yesterday for a great quantity of

veterinary aupplies. To mention these would

be to mention about everything that a cavalry-

man's horse would need. Included in the list

were condition powders, liniment, bandages,

BACK FROM HAVANA.

Major Smith Says the City Has Provisions for

TAMPA, Fla., May 26.-Major W. D. Smith

formerly of Gomez's staff and now in the ser-

vice of the United States, returned this after-

noon from a secret visit to Havana. He was in

he city five hours and in the province forty

He reports that the Spaniards have provisions

mough in Havana to stand a siege of six

nonths, and that they have an army of 140,000

well-trained mon assembled in Havana and

Matanzas and fully 60,000 patrolling the

orthern coast. He believes it would be foolish

The Spaniards are eager for a campaign

against the American troops, and are confident

of annihilating any small army sent against

Mine Affoat Off the Branch

The Atlas line steamship Holstein, which ar

ived last night from Haytian and Jamaican

ports, passed, off Long Branch, yesterday after-

noon what appeared to be a cylindrical fron

buoy, painted blue, but which was supposed to

be a mine set adrift by a careless navigator or

"e Trial Makes a Lifeioug Patron

A tells ofer the New York Central on one of its great limited trains makes a lifetong parton of the participant. Look at the time table. Trains illumi-nated by Financh light.—Adm.

torn from its moorings by a storm.

for the American Government to send an expe-

dition of less than 50,000 men to Cuba.

Six Blouths.

ing of the supplies on the lighters.

forceps, silk thread and other stuff.

sight hours.

te tow ponteon trains into position for troops to

tow in case of accident. When the tugs sall

the Adula should bring no mails,

Kingston as speedily as possible.

regarding the matter.

ever, the evidences:

prior to the sailing of the Adula.

Adula's owners.

ing the vessel.

The Sun.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ANOTHER COUNCIL OF WAR

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL PRO-GRAMME UNDER DISCUSSION.

Plans for Investor Cube or Ports Bles Hald in Abeyance Until It In Definitely Mnown Whether the Spanish byon from In to Santingo Harbor-This Information is Expected from Commodore Schley at Any Moment, and When It is Received It is intended to Seed a Large Military Expedition to Co-operate with the Navy in Reducing the Forti-Scattone and Capturing the Enemy's Shipe.

WASHINGTON, May 26 .- At the close of a council of war to-day, lasting more than three hours, between the President and his chief advisers in the army and navy, the plans of immediate campaign were still somewhat unsettled although some important steps were favorably considered. It was deemed desirable to land armed forces in Cuba and Porto Rico at the earliest possible moment, but the lingering uncertainty in the Navy Department as to the location of the Spanish squadron under Cervera prevented an absolute decision to embark troops immediately. The most serious proposition be fore the conference was to send 10,000 soldiers without delay to Santiago province for the purpose of cooperating with the American naval forces to dislodge Corvera's squadron, provided it shall be shown beyond a doubt that it is lying in Santiago harbor. The whole discussion in the council of war, whether pertaining to the movement of the army or of the pavy, turned on the location of the enemy's ships. Until the conference was called Secretary Long and the leading officers of the naval administration had been proceeding on the assumption that the Spanish warships were certainly at Santiago. It was known to them that the squadron under Cervera had entered the harbor, but the strong belief that it was still there was based entirely on the fact that no one, so far as the Government knows, had seen it come out, although

Those present during the discussion to-day, besides the President, were Secretaries Alger and Long, Rear Admiral Sleard, Capt, Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation: Capt. A. T. Mahan of the War Board, Major-Gen. Miles, and Adjt.-Gen. Corbin. The navy members of the council were closely questioned by the President and the representatives of the army administration in regard to the exact information possessed by the Navy Department concerning the Spanish squadron. the Cabinet members present expressed the decided opinion that the enemy's warships were not at that port, and he asked the naval officials squarely what evidence they could show that they were not elsewhere. On being asked this direct question the navy officials admitted that they had received no positive assurance from any naval officer to the effect that Cervers was at Santiago. This admission having been made, de-cided opposition was expressed to the plan of sending troops to Cuba or Porto Rico, and the argument was used with still greater force, of course, against the proposed despatch of an armed force to Santiago province.

scout boats have been constantly on the watch.

It was resolved to use the most active means of ascertaining once for all if Admiral Cervera's squadron is really in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and it was agreed that when this information should be forthcoming no time should be lost in sending a detachment of troops to cooperate with our naval vessels at the entrance to that port and also that the army of occupation should then be started for Cuba or Porto Rico and, perhaps, to both islands. There was a long discussion in regard to the advisability force at present. It was strongly urged by some members of the council that such a step ought to be taken without delay, and that the movement on Cuba should be postponed, if necessary, until the safe transportation of troops to Porto ltico should have been accomplished. The council was far from unanimous on this question. As long as Cervers's squadron remains a troublesome factor in the situation the Navy Department be-Heves that it would be impossible to insure safe naval escort for troopships going to Porto Rico and Cuba at the same time, and that it would be unwise to send warships so far away as San Juan under present conditions. The department holds that the Government should not be embarrassed by the necessity of protecting the military forces at Porto Rico against invasion and of carrying on a bombardment of San Juan and other ports until it is certain that the ships can be spared from Cuban waters.

Those who advocate the early occupation of Porto Rice with a military force are confined mostly to the army administration. Gen. Miles believes in the plan thoroughly, and he is supported in his views by leading officers of the army in Washington. Secretary Alger, however, favors the movement of the army on Cuba first of all. The preponderance of opinion at conference was apparently in favor of the military occupation of Porto Rico before that of Cuba. The argument, however, was used that the Government should lose no time, after the naval situation shall have become less doubtful, in occupying the smaller islands in order to insure the United States a sufficient source of indemnification in case Spain should so decide to withdraw her troops from Cuba and to end the war. The opinion was also expressed that San Juan should be taken possession of in order to deprive Spain of as important base of supplies.

The four is entertained in some quarters that the Spanish Cadiz fleet will be sent to this side of the Atlantic, especially if Cervera's squadron has actually been trapped in the barbor of Santiago de Cuba. It is highly probable that if the nadron under Cervera is certainly located at Bantiago, the first military expedition leaving the Gulf coast will be bound for that port or its near vicinity. The opinion was freely expressed at the council of war that no dilatory methods should be used in dealing with the enemy's fleet. It was determined that as soon as satisfactory information is obtained orders should be issued which must result in the prompt destruction of the Spanish naval force at Santiago. These orders would almost doubtlessly include he despatch of about 10,000 soldiers to the rovince of which Santiago is the capital. Some eoperation of the military forces of the United States with those of the insurgents would be possible. The army of Gen. Garcia has a strong foothold in the province, and with the reinforcements furnished by a trained military force from the United States it would probably be possible to move up to the very hills which surround the harbor of Santiago.

After the council of war at the White House, Secretary Alger and Gen. Miles held a long consultation with two officers of Gen. Garcia's staff. Gen. Enrique Collazo and Lient.-Col. Charles Hernandez. These officers came directly from headquarters, bearing information from the Cuban commander in regard to the strength of the insurgent force in Santiago revince. They accompanied Lieut. Rowan of the United States Army on his return from Garcia's camp, and were carried from the north coast of Cuba the island of Nassau. Col. Hernandez told the Secretary of War and Gen. Miles that Gen. Garcia is stationed at Bayemo, a large town in the central part of the island. He has a bodyguard of several hundred men, who are quartered in the city. The soldlers quartered in the city number about 3,000. They are armed with Remington and Mauser rifles captured from the enemy, and most of them carry machetes. The eavairy forces have small, hardy horses, and mules are used for smack trains. They said that the arrival of Licut Rowan at Garda's headquarters aroused the greatinformation of his coming was when he galleped up Commercial street, accompanied by the Cuban guides who had escorted him from the Florida coast. Lieut. Rowan immediately held a long conference with Gen. Garcia, after which he started on his return to the United States He had landed with his guides on the south shore, but the party went across to the northern coast, where they secured a large sailboat. This boat was barcly able to weather the storm the first night out, and the next day they were picked up by a sloop off Bayamo Key and carried to Nassau, whence they came to Wash

ington. Col. Hernandez estimates that there are 12. 000 well armed soldiers east of La Trochs, con stituting the forces in the eastern division of the island under Gen. Garcia. In all there are estimated to be from 20,000 to 25,000 soldiers actually in the field. Gen. Collazo and Col. Hernandez believe that co-operation with the American military forces to surround the city of San tiago on the land side is entirely feasible. Gen. Garcia's headquarters at Bayamo are only about sixty miles in a northwesterly direction from Santiago. It would require between two and three days to transport troops from the Florida coast to Santiago. The distance from Key West to the Cuban port by way of the western end of the island is between 800 and 900 miles. Definite advices from Commodore Schley, tell-

ing of the conditions at Santiago de Cuba, the ability of the defences to withstand the fire of the American ships, the chances of success in attempting to enter the harbor with his ships, and confirming the understanding of the Government that Cervera's squadron is there, are expected hourly. Up to a late hour to-night officials of the Bureau of Navigation had nothing to make public. They think that Schley will be heard from at almost any time. While no official admission is made, it is known that nothing came to-day from the commander of the squadron guarding against Cervera's escape. Naval officers in a position to speak authoritatively say they know positively that Cervera is still at Santiago, but they want absolute assurances on that point. In his despatches telling of the presence of the enemy's vessels in Santiago harbor Commodore Schley did not make the statement on his own personal knowledge, although his information was such that practically no room for doubt was left. He has discovered by this time, in all probability, that his first ad-

vices were correct. While opinion is unanimous among the officers of the Navy Department that Cervera did not leave Santiago before Schley got there, the evidence they are able to present on the subject is not deemed sufficient by others in the confidence of the Administration whose influence in arranging plans of campaign is too great to be overruled. This was the case at the conference held at the White House to-day, which resulted in a decision to await more definite news from Commodore Schley before proceeding with the military and naval programme.

The opinion of those who strange the policy of the naval administration tost the first thing to be done in an offensive way was the capture or destruction of Cervera's ships has apparently been adopted by the President, in spite of the pressure in favor of sending a military expedition to Porto Rico immediately. The plans of the naval people, outsined in THE SUN to-day, provided for making short work of the Spanish fleet in order that Schley's ships would be free to operate elsewhere. Cervera's chances of escape are small, if he is in Santiago harbor, but it is not beyond the bounds of possibility for him to run out under cover of darkness. Another consideration is the opporlunity afforded the Cadiz reserve squadron to go to Cervera's relief, and thus catch Schley between two strong formations. To end the uncertainty at once is, in the opinion of naval experts, the best thing to do, and the arguments presented at the White House conference to that effect evidently impressed the President with their soundness. As matters stand now. the energies of the War and Navy Departments will be devoted to routing out Cervera. The joint campaign will begin as soon as possible after confirmatory advices from Commodore Schley about the presence of the enemy's ships at Santiago have been received. In attacking the defences of San Juan Ad-

miral Sampson learned that guns on shipboard could not be elevated sufficiently to do effective hills. This lesson has shown the Government that a land attack on the Spanish warships in Santiago harbor may prove more effective than an attack from the sea by Schley's vessels. Santiago is surrounded by high hills and with siege guns mounted on these the United States troops could make it very uncomfortable for the enemy's craft in the water below. Cervera would be nable to train his high-power rifles on the bluffs occupied by the American forces, and would probably be obliged to desert his armorciads and destroyers to prevent useless waste of human life, or else attempt to run cut of the harbor and chance it with the squadron under Schley. As matters stand, Cervera's position appears to be impregnable from the sea. If he can be made to cross fire with the American naval commander, nothing would be more pleasing to the authorities here and also to Commodore Schley, the American land expedition forces him to abandon his vessels and Schley succeeds in gaining an entrance to the inner roadstead, the satisfaction will be even greater. With the insurgents controlling the territory immediately around Santiago the landing of United States troops would not be attended by great risks. and after the Spaniards had been driven from the eminences overlooking the harbor and city little would be left for accomplishment before beginning the bombardment of the ships below except throwing up fortifications and installing

BEAUT ordnance. The naval experts think that Cervera's four armored cruisers may be captured in fairly good condition if the programme in course of arrange ment is carried out successfully. It is the de sire of the Government not to destroy these ships. They would form a powerful addition to the American Navy, which has only two yeasels of their class and realizes the need of more. No armored cruiser is now on the stocks anywhere in the United States, and none was provided for in the Naval Appropriation bill, which made such a notable increase in the naval strength of the nation. Confidence is felt in both military and naval circles that Santiago can be taken by land force with the assistance of Schley's ships, and its surrender would carry with it the delivery of Cervera's fleet to the victors. With this object in view it is probable that the Spanish ships in Santiago will not be sung by the siege guns of the American land forces. be battered enough to make it impossible for their crows to remain on Of course Cervers may scuttle them to prevent them from falling into the hands of his opponents. The naval and military authorities appreciate this, but they hope that nothing of the sort will occur. They are inclined to believe that Cervers will run out of the harbor and have it out with Schley if the Amercan land batteries make it too hot for him

Schley is understood to have a force superior to that of his opponent. It is said that he retains the armorelads of his original flying squadon, the cruiser Brooklyn and the battleships Massachusetts and Texas, and has at least one more battleship, the Iows, under his command. This leaves Sampson the armored cruiser New York and the battleships Indiana and Oregon, the monitors Puritan, Terror, Miantonomeb, and Amphitrite, and a host of protected cruisers and gunboats, unprotected yachts and tugs to maintain the blockade, to guard against the Santiago, and to furnish protection to trans-ports carrying troops to Santiago or elsewhere in its island.

Pennsylvania Ballroad Announces That Frain 285, leaving New York at 2:20 P. M., Saturday, ast enthusiasm among the soldiers. The first

NEWS FROM THE FLEETS.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON WILL SOON BE NEAR KET WEST.

Pifteen Vessels Were in His Squadres, and He Was Par Toward the Best Red of Cube When He Was Stepped and Turued Back or Wednesday by the News That Corvers Wa-Still at Santingo, with Schley to Take Care of Him-Schley Reached Clearacges on Tuesday and Pushed On Hast-So, 000 Rounds of Ammunition Reach the Insurgents

KEY WEST, Fla., May 26,-A despatch boat which came into Key West from off Clenfueges to-day, leaving there on Tuesday afternoon, reports that Commodore Schley's fleet was then off that port. Admiral Cervera's fleet was not in the harbor, although, when sailing from here on last Thursday, it was hoped the enemy would be found at Cienfuegos.

The Marbiehead, which left here after the rest of the fleet, took with her 30,000 rounds of ammunition for the use of the insurgents. This was landed near Clenfueges and turned over to the insurgents. It was planned that the Marblehead should attack the blockhouses about the city from the sea side while the insurgents attacked on land. As the despatch boat left before the attack was made it is not known here what was the result.

According to the same source of information Commodore Schler's fleet was to go on to Santiago de Cuba in pursuit of the Spanish fleet. A gunboat and cruiser were to be left behind to blockade Cienfueros. This is the latest information that has come to this point frem Schley's fleet.

The despatch hoat bringing it had on board despatches for Admiral Sampson and Commodore Remey. Admiral Sampson was not found, so all the despatches were brought here.

Admiral Sampson, who started east along the north coast of Cuba, is now on his way back west again. Yesterday afternoon he was off Cayo Frangoso, which is a little west of the middle point on the north coast of Cubs. Here are the facts that are now known about his progress along the north coast eastward and his return again to the neighborhood of Havana and Key West.

Admiral Sampson spent Saturday and Sunday last on the blockade station off Havana, assembling his fleet as the vessels came up one by one, and starting the slower ships on ahead. Thus he despatched his monitors to the east about thirty hours before he and the faster boats of his fleet left the Havana station. He waited as long as possible in order to receive the very latest intelligence from Washington.

The Admiral started on Monday morning after his advance vessels. He had with him a battleship, the cruiser New York, three gunboats, and two torpedo boats. His progress was not very rapid, and other vessels of his fleet overtook him. Among them were two cruisers, one bearing the latest despatches from Key West, and a gunboat. On Monday night the Admiral was off Cardenas, and next merning he overtook the two monitors be had sent ahead.

The fleet had now reached imposing proportions. About noon on Tuesday another cruiser came direct from Key West with despatches. and it was followed about sundown by the Montgomery, which brought another budget of despatches from Washington. At this time the fleet numbered fifteen vessels.

All of Tuesday night the fleet was still moving | man that knows about such things that steveto the eastward. Early next morning the refresh meat. The flect was now near the entrance to the old Bahama Channel, and two days more would place it in the Windward Passage, between Cuba and Hayti.

But while the ships were still replenishing their stores from the supply ship early on Wednesday morning, another despatch boat arrived. It brought the news that the Cape Verde fleet was in the harbor of Santiago de Cubs. Of course, it was known that Commodore Schley by that time must be far on his way along the south coast bound for Santiago. Admiral Sampson's fleet was accordingly ordered back, as it was not needed to deal with the Spanish fleet on the south coast,

As reported above, he was off Cayo Frangoso late on Wednesday afternoon, and it is believed that some time to-morrow he will be nearing oither Havana or Key West.

Now that he is approaching Key West it is reasonably certain that the Oregon will join him in a day or two.

OFFERS TO SINK CERVERA'S SHIPS, J. P. Holland Goes to Washington with a Submarine Boat Scheme.

When the news that Cervera and his fleet were bottled up in the harbor of Santiago be came protty well confirmed, it was suggested to John P. Holland, the submarine boatman, that he could aubmit the practical value of his invention to no better test than to take her to Cuban waters, enter the harbor of Santiago, deatroy the mines and sink the Spanish fleet with s neat hole in each of them-just enough to sink her, not enough to spoil her, because we want those ships ourselves.

When the suggestion was made, Mr. Holland said that under certain conditions he was quite willing to undertake the job.

The matter was discussed at a conference of the officers of his company at 145 Broadway yesterday morning. The result of the conferonce was that Mr. Holland and Col. C. E. Creecy left for Washington last night to lay a plan. agreed upon at the conference, before the President and the Secretary of the Navy to-day. This is the plan:

If the Government will transport the boat from the Erie Basin, where it now is, to some point near the entrance to the harbor of Santiago, and a crew can be secured to man the boat. Mr. Holland will undertake the job of sinking the Spanish fleet, if it be still in Santiago har bor, commanding the boat in person. If his be accepted, and he is successful in his undertaking, he will expect the Government to

our the boat. According to the plan which Mr. Holland now has in mind, he will withdraw a short distance after he has blown up the mines, will submerge als boat and will make the trip into the harbon under water. He is confident that he can get right under any ship he selects for attack some ime before any one in the harbor knows that the boat has nassed the entrance.

The chief difficulty that Mr. Hotland anticipates in making his experiment should the dovernment accept his offer is to secure a crew for the boat. That the undertaking would be dangerous is admitted, but if is asserted that no one on the little boat would run as much risk of being killed as would the crew of a battleship in action. Mr. Holland has no particular desire to be killed, and he expects, if the plan is undertaken, to live to tell all about his experiences.

THE ADULA HELD AT CIENFUEGOS. SPAIN'S LACK OF MONEY. One More Man on Board Than Her Papers

DISSENSIONS IN THE CARINET MAY LEAD TO A CRISIS. KINGSTON, Jamaios, May 26.-The steamer

Adula, which went from here to Clenfuegos to bring refugees from Cuba and which was due to The Cabinet Becides to Bend a Note to the arrive at this port to-day on her return, has Powers About Our Bombardment of Spanbeen held by the Spanish authorities at Cienish Towns, Our Use of the Spanish Flag, fuegos. The reason given for her detention is and the Cutting of International Cables. that she has one more man on board than her papers call for. No one is allowed to land from

Special Cable Desputches to Tan Spp. MADRID, May 26.-Financial differences in the Cabinet threaten to bring about a minis-

situation. It says to-day: "The sovereignty, perhaps the independence, of the nation is hanging in the balance. Encmies menace it everywhere abroad, and there is famine at home. A solution of the problem cannot be foreseen. Industry, commerce, and agriculture are dead. The flower of Spanish youth

is giving its life blood to the war. Weakened mothers are nursing a new generation amidst this accumulation of evils. Patriotiem demands our silent inactivity while the rival partisans of the Liberal party squabble over petty questions, depriving the nation of a strong, united government, capable of facing the the Spanish Vice-Consul had been put ashore present struggles. The country may wait while the Government arranges its differences with On her last trip from Cienfuegos the Adula party politics, but Dewey, Sampson, McKinley

and Salisbury are not likely to wait." Officials declare that the Americans have not blockading duty off that port. This fact excited cut the cable to Santiago, which, they say, still allows Gen. Blanco to communicate Madrid. The newspapers here are again the Government to sever urging cables between the United States and allowed to accompany her to see that she held Europe, as the Americans, they declare, are systematically intercepting communications to the West Indies, the Philippine Islands and the persisted in his refusal to clear the vessel, and rest of the world. The Postal Department has finally the agents consented to his terms.

At this juncture the American Consul, who authorized the sending of mails to Cuba and the Philippines on French steamers.

Many here believe that Admiral Cervera has escaped from Santiago, and a more hopeful view is therefore taken of the situation.

The Queen Regent presided at the meeting of the Cabinet to-day. The Ministers discussed Consul was put ashore, the agents agreeing that naval and military plans, and decided to send a note to the powers calling attention, first, to the manner in which the bombardments of Spanish towns have been effected; secondly, to the use sul caused a man to be sinuggled on board to of Spanish flags by the Americans, and, thirdly, spy for him, or that the extra man is an agent to the cutting of international cables,

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Seffor Gasset, editor of the Imparcial, denounced the American methods of conducting war. He submitted a resolution for the pensioning of the widow and sons of Capt. Caderso, commander of the Spanish cruiser Reina Maria Christina who was killed at the battle of Manila. The resolution was adopted. Count Alternas urged that the Government

would detain the vessel on his account, as it would be to their interest to have him return to adopt privateering to offset the American methods of warfare. The authorities at Havana have been com-Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister, municated with on the subject, but as yet no

declined to discuss the subject.

LONDON, May 27.—The Chronicle this morning reply has been received to the representations made to them. The Spanish Consul here de says, under reserve, that France has loaned clares that he has received no communication Spain 400,000,000 france, of which amount 40,000,000 francs have already been furnished. The paper suggests that Spain has possibly THE ARMY EVIDENTLY TO MOVE. given the Canary Islands as security.

It is impossible to verify the story, but it seems Signs Here of an Marly Start to Sen from be a re-echo of the report that the Bank of Paris and the Netherlands had advanced a large There were evidences about the Army buildsum to the Spanish Treasury. ing yesterder that sweething is going to happen. Asking how, when, and where falled to

SPAIN AND THE POWERS. Her Efforts to Secure Foreign Aid to Enable Her to Keep the Philippines

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. LONDON, May 26 .- The Government authorities are watching Spain's obvious intention to grant to France the permanent free use of Ceuta. and the Russian Government is exercising similar vigilance in regard to Port Mahon. This action is taken by Spain manifestly with the obcommissary's subsistence stores. These were tect of securing the support of France when negotiations for peace between Spain and the United States take place, with a view of retain-

> ing the Philippines. England is prepared to resort to the utmost means to prevent France from obtaining posses-

[Couta is the Spanish stronghold on the south ide of the Strait of Gibraltar. Port Mahon is on the island of Minorca in the Mediterranean. The Manchester Guardian publishes the following as the result of official inquiries:

"With the United States possessing the chief six of these tugs are wanted, and each one must harbor of the Philippines by right of conquest be an ocean tug. Two have already been se-It would be an act of war for France to seek to lected. The others will be acquired as soon as carry out a transfer of territory. Nobody be four on a list that has been made of fifteen or lieves in the existence of an arrangement, but twenty can be inspected. This may be done towhen the United States possesses the islands of day. These tugs are to be used for a variety of Luzon and Cuba in the autumn, certain Europurposes. If any of those transports at pean powers may be expected to claim a share Tampa should go to sea, a tug will not in shaping the future of the Philippines."

MadRid, May 26,-Further denials are made in diplomatic quarters here and in Paris, Ber lin and Vienna of the reports that negotiations are going on for the ceding of the Philippine Islands to France. It is believed that such negotiations were initiated, but that they met with opposition in several quarters. Spain's hope of a champion arising in her be-

half in Europe has not been abandoned by the populace. The Heraldo tries to dissuade the pub lic from entertaining such an illusion. It says: How can we expect alliances when England speaks as she does, when Germany, Italy and Austria maintain reserve, and when Russia and France regard the alleged American blockade as effective in defiance of reality and reason ?" VIENNA, May 26. - The Neue Freie Presse says

that Marquis de Hoyos, the Spanish Ambassador, who is about to leave Vienna, had a fare well audience with the Emperor to-day. This was the first interview too Ambassador has had with his Majesty since he outbreak of the war. The paper adds that Marquis de Hoyos will be succeeded by Senor I. G. Aguera, Spanish Secretary of State. who, in turn, will be succeeded by Schor Polo v Bernabé, formerly Spain's representative at Washington

The refusal of the United States to accede to Austria's demand for the payment of an indemnity for the men who were killed by a Sheriff's posse at Harleton, Pa., has been unofficially discussed in its bearing on the Spanish-American war. It is suggested that the Government may possibly adopt an unfriendly attitude.

BERLIN, May 26.-The Hamburger Nachrichen, under the caption of "Great Britain's Wooing." strongly opposes the idea of an Anglo-German alliance on the ground that Great Britain's desire for such an alliance is due to the surely selfish idea of estranging Russia and Germany.

SPAIN'S HOME DEFENCES. etting Her Ports Bendy for Possible Attach by Our Warships.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. LA CORUNA, Spain, May 26,-The Official Gagette announces that the lights of Priorino, Chico, and Castillo de la Palma, showing the entrance to the channel and port of Ferrol, will not be lighted after June 1. The submarine defences of the port have been completed.

[Ferrol is on the northwest coast of Spain, and as a land-locked and easily defended harbor. A Spanish and a French line of steamers have conected it with West Indian ports, and it is a port of call for the German line plying between remen and Buenos Ayres.] LONDON, May 26 .- A despatch to Lloyds from

Los Palmas, Canary Islands, says that the Spanish torpedo boats Azor, Ariete, and Rayo are in that port. The British cruiser Charybdis and the French warship Durance are also at Las

Absolute sale at public auction of the Johnston Jow-iry Co. stock, daily. 17 Union square,—.ide.

SPAIN WANTS PRACE.

Aunon Says, When an Opportunity Offers, the Cabinet Will Try to Secure It. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

Madrid, May 26 .- In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Senor Aunon, Minister of Marine, reasserted that, when a suitable opportunity offered, the Cabinet would do its best to secure an honorable peace.

SENOR SAGASTA ON THE WAR. Thinks There Will Be No Naval Magagement Until Cervern Cheeses

The Liberal takes a very gloomy view of the Special Cable Despatch to Tan Sun. LONDON, May 26,—A despatch from Madrid to the Central News says that Senor Sagasta in an interview with a Central News correspondent last evening said:

"As matters stand at present, a naval enragement in Cuban waters is extremely improbable, and in all likelihood will be indefinitely postponed. All of the current rumors of fight ing are unfounded. Admiral Cervera's squad ron is safe in the harbor of Santiago and will remain there while the ships are coaled, cleaned and put into thorough trim. This work will be carried out leisurely in pursuance of a well defined plan agreed upon by the naval authorities. There will not be a fight at Santiago, unless Admiral Cervera desires it. The Americans will find the Santiago forts and the ships in the harbor very different from those destroyed by Dewey's squadron at Manila, over which victory

the Americans were crowing so loudly. "The Americans will not fight when the odds appear against them and when they face guns of calibre equal to their own. They dare not attack Santiago, and if the Americans are awaiting a naval battle before they attempt an invasion of Cuba they will need a considerable amount of patience."

Minister of Marine Aunon said yesterday: "It s to be presumed that the Americans will try to hinder our ships from leaving Santiago de Cuba, but I am not certain whether the Americans arrived in time to do so. The latest despatch from Admiral Cervera on Tuesday, ancounced that all his vessels were loading coal."

SPANISH NEWS FROM CUBA. Madrid Reports of Bolugs at Santiage and on

the North Const. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR Madrid, May 26 .- On May 24 five American varships were observed fronting Morro Castle, Santiago, but on May 25 they were not visible owing to the heavy fall of rain. It was believed

that their purpose was to cut the cable between

Santiago and Jamaica. A despatch from Havana says the American warships are concentrating at Guantanamo and Santiago. It is believed that they are preparing to attack the squadron under Admiral Cervera. There is great anxiety, but everybody is deter-

mined to fight to the last. The Heraldo publishes a despatch from Havana which says that American ships shelled the fort at San Hilario, while others reconnoitred at Cardenas Bay, where the inhabitants are erecting fortifications. The despatch also says that twelve American warships made a lemonstration at Cienfuegos.

SPAIN IMPRESSING SHIPS. All Available Vessels Will Be Armed as Coast

to to Took a Meanward to Too B LONDON, May 26 .- It is learned here that

Senor Aunon, the Spanish Minister of Marine, has notified the Governors of the Spanish ports to impress all Spanish steamships which are upward of 1,200 tons burden and have a speed These vessels will be armed as coast de-

fenders. Compensation to their owners will be based upon the original cost of the steamers, with a deduction for wear and tear.

FORTY KRUPP GUNS FOR SPAIN. They Arrive at Cadiz from Essen-For Use on

Aperial Cable Despatch to THE SUR. GIBRALTAR, May 26.-Private information has been received here that forty heavy Krupp guns, that can be used either on warships or for coast defence, have arrived at Cadiz from Essen They passed the German, French and Spanish customs as batteries de cuisine.

TO GUARD THE POWDER WORKS. The First Battalies of the Third New Jersey Arrives at Pompton Lakes.

POMPTON LAKES, N. J., May 26.-At 10 o'clock this morning the battalion of the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania encamped here was relieved by the First Battalion of the New Jersey Third Regiment, which arrived here just before daylight this morning. The change was made in a dranching rain. The Pennsylvanians went away boasting that they have the distinction of being the first volunteers to see actual service, and with truth they say they were the first to smell powder. Indeed, they have smelled so much powder that they have become used to it. t is not known how long the Jerseymen will be stationed here. The fact that a permanent oven of large capacity has been built indicates that troops will remain here for some time.

COMPLAINT OF MISSOURI MEN.

Sov. Stenbens Directs an Investigation of Camp Mauagement at Chickamauga.

Sr. Louis, May 26.-The Missouri volunteers in camp at Chickamauga are complaining of the treatment they are receiving and the inadequate provision made for their convenience and comfort. In a letter to a relative received here today a member of the First Missouri says among other things:

"I hope you will not encourage any one to volunteer. If you see any one who wants to do so, take him out and snoot him. He had better lie that way than starve to death down here." The Executive office at the State Capitol is being flooded with these complaints. As a re sult Gov. Stephens to-day directed Gen. Bell to send some trustworthy man to the camp to make an investigation.

33 CONDEMNED PRIEES. All of Them Schoozers Except Two-They Will Be Seld.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 26.-Twenty-two prizes were condemned in the United States Court today. They will be sold within thirty days. Decisions in the cases of the Panama, Miguel Jover, Catalina, Buenaventura, Pedro, and Guido, steamers, and the schooners Carlos Rosas and Paquite were reserved.

All the condemned prizes are schooners except the Argonauta, which is a large coasting steamer, and the Ambrosis Bolivar, a tug.

Has the Mavel Been Sold to Spain 1 Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR.

LONDON, May 26.-The North German Lloyd steamer Havel has been withdrawn from the line and her sailings have been cancelled. The London officers of the company profess to have no definite news in regard to the vessel, but say they have heard that she has been sold to Spain If this is true, they add, she was offered first to the United States.

The Hamburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the North German Lloyd steamer Havel has been sold by a Hamburg firm to the Spanish Transatlantic Company of Barcelona. She sailed under the German fig. which she will retain until she reaches the Spanish coast. Spanish coast.

Commencing May 50, new train to Chicago via D. L. & W. and Mickel Plate roads, leaving New York laily, except Sunday, at 1:00 P. M., arriving at Chicago 4:00 P. M. Through vestibuled coaches and theoping care.—448.

IS THE BALTIMORE LOST!

A DEPORT THAT SEE HAS BEEF WRECKED AT MANILA.

An Explesion is Said, in a Bespatch from Manila, to Have Occurred on Board and She New Lies in the Blud of the Bay-She Was One of Our Most Serviceable Cruisers.

Special Cable Despatch to Two Stre. LONDON, May 27,-The Daily Telegrand has a Manila despatch stating that the Baltimere was wrecked by an explosion aboard of her, and that she is now lying in the mud at Macaba-

losno. A private despatch from Manila says that the United States cruiser Baltimore has been disabled.

A despatch from Madrid says advices noceived from Manila say that the United States; cruiser Baltimore has been disabled by an em plosion on board.

The Baltimore suffered more than any other vessel of Admiral Dawey's fleet in the fight with Montojo's fleet on May 1. One shell passed clear through her and another disabled a 6-inch gun and exploded a box of ammunition, injuring the eight men

who were the only persons hurt in the fight. The protected cruiser Baltimore was one of the first ships of the new navy. The Cramps built her and she was launched in 1888. Her general dimensions are: Length on the load water line, 327 feet 6 inches; extreme breadth, 48 feet 7 inches; draught, 19.6; displacement, 4,418 tons. She has two military masts, twin screws, engines of 10,064 indicated horse power, a trial trip speed of twenty knots, and a radius action of cruising speed of 6,000 knots. She has an open gun deck, with poop and forecastle decks.

She mounts in her main battery four 8-inch breech-loading rifles and six 6-inch breech-loaders. In her secondary battery she carries four 6-pounders, two 3-pounders and two 1-pounders, all rapid-fire guns, four 1-g-inch Hotchkiss rifles and two Colt rapid-fire guns and one field gun. She has also six above-water torpedo tubes, one in the bow, one in the stern and two each broadside. She has been one of the most serviceable ships in the navy. When she was in Valparaiso, Chili, in the fall

of 1891, under Commander, now Commodere, Schley, some of her men who had shore leave were killed by Chilian rufflans. The United States was near going to war with Chill when she refused to make reparation for this outrage, and she finally paid an indemnity of \$75,000.

Three years later, on the Chinese station, after the fight at the Yalu River, she was anchored under the guns of the Chinese fortification at Port when the forts opened fire on four Japanese torpede boats that had approached at dusk. The shells whistled over the Baltimore and one exploded close to her. She got up anchor and steamed out unburt, but for about twenty minutes she was in a very ticklish position under fire of the forts. The Baltimore cost \$1,325,000. Her complement is 36 officers and 350 men

The Baltimore's chief officers on Jan. 1, 1898, were Capt. N. M. Dyer, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander, Gottfrid Blocklinger; Lieuts. Braunersreuther, Winter-balter, Kellegg, Ellicott and Spinforth. Ensigns Hayward and McCormack; Medical Inspector, John C. Wise; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Frederick A. Hesler; Pay Inspector, Edward Bellows; Chief Engineer, Absalom Kirby; Chaplain, Thaddeus S. K. Freeman, and Captain of Marines, Otway C. Berrymore,

SHIPS THAT DEWKY SANK.

The Commander of One of Them De Their Wretched Condition. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUS.

Hone Kone, May 26,-Capt. Concha, commander of the Spanish cruiser Don Juan de Austria, which was one of the fleet engaged with the ships of Admiral Dewey at Manlia, says that the commanders of the Spanish ships realized that victory was hopeless in a fight with Dewey's ships and fought only because of the strength of public opinion. He and the other commanders, he says, wished to steam out and meet the enemy, but Admiral Montojo forbade them to do so. The Spanish ships were in a disgraceful state. The engines of the Don Antonio de Ullos were broken and the Castilla was leaking. The Don Juan de Austria had only two guns that could be fired and the Mar-

ques del Duero only one. MADRID, May 26 .- A despatch from Massia says that the Americans made an attempt to land arms and ammunition at Binacayan, The Spanish troops were well placed and permitted the Americans to come ashore, when they ab tacked them and captured their arms and am-

(Binacayan is a hamlet on Manila Bay south of Manila, and, following the eval coast line, about twelve miles from the city. It is two and a half miles southeast of Cavité, which is in the

hands of our forces.]

A despatch from Manila says that |Captain General Augusti has officially declared the Caroline Islands to be in a state of revolt. The natives there are committing all sorts of an

The despatch adds that a company of Spanish soldiers held Corregidor Island, in Manila Bay, until May 10, when, their ammunition being exhausted, they evacuated their position.

The robels are dominant in the province of Panamasinan, and are pillaging houses and

killing Spaniards. The insurgent leader, Matablo, who did not aubmit with the other rebel chiefs in Decembes last, has now, together with his followers, surrendered to Gen. Augusti. Admiral Dewsy, the despatch further says, has ordered that another

affort he made to land arms in the province of Zambale. WANT TO JOIN ROOSEVELT.

William Aster Chanler's Men Not Satisfiell with Their Present Work. TAMPA, Fla., May 26 .- Winthrop Chanler's

company of adventurers may leave the Cuban contingent and join the Rossevelt Rough Riders. To-day a telegram was sent by the command to Col. Roosevelt asking if they could enlist with him. William Astor Chanles was the inspiration and mainstay of the little band and when be decided to become an assistant Adjutant General on Gen. Wheeler's staff, the enthusiasm of his men waned in spite of the fact that Winthrop Chanler, who succeeded to the command, was in every way worthy of it.

H. B. Delaigne, one of the troop, to-day accented an appointment of chief of artillery to Gen. Nunez. Delaigne is a strapping fellow and will be invaluable to Nunez.

Other losses seemed probable, not because the men had lost interest in the projected campaign, but because there was a lively fear among them that if the destination of the first expe dition turned out to be Porto Rico they would have to face a long period of inaction.

A Fast Steamer to Tow the Monterey to Mantia

WASHINGTON, May 26 .- The Peter Jebsen, & fast steamer with plenty of coal-carrying capacity, has been purchased by the Government in San Francisco to tow the monitor Mouterey to Manila. She is to be used as a collier in addiion to towing the monitor. In accordance with the policy of giving classical names to colliers, the Peter Jebson has been rechristened the Brutus. The collier Rhaetla has been renamed

the Cassing.